

KODOLANYI, Janos, (Jr.)

Who else in addition to Zsigmond Moricz and Gusa Kiss dealt  
with the decrease of birth rate in the region of Ormánság?  
Elet tud 16 no.14:418 2 Ap '61.

1. Neprajskutató, museologus.

KODOLANYI, Janos, dr. (jr)

"The region of Bakony" by Aurel Vajkai. Reviewed by Janos Kodolanyi Jr. Klet tud 14 no.44:1387 25 0 '59.

KODOLBENKO, D.V., agronom (Belogorodskaya oblast'); KALINOVSKIY, N.V.,  
agronom (Belogorodskaya oblast'); AGARKOV, P.D., agronom  
(Belogorodskaya oblast'); YAKOVLEV, V.

New discoveries break the old stereotype. Zemledelle 26  
no. 4:88-89 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

GOLOMBA, R.A., [Golomba, R.A.]; kand. ekonom. nauk; KODOLOV, A.I., mladshiy  
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Calculating the cost of production on collective farms. Nauch.  
trudy UASHN 9:159-170 '59. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Collective farms—Costs)

ALEKSIJEVIC, Aleksandar, inz., asistent, [translator] (Zagreb), ECHOIN,  
A.A., [Yegokhin, A.A.]; BALANDIN, O.P.; KODOLOV, R.D.

Influence of ultrasonic oscillations on the crystallization of  
the weld in electric welding under slag. Zavarivanje 4 no.4:82-  
84 Ap '61.

1. Metalurški institut A.A.Bajkova, A.N. SSSR (for Echoin,  
Balandin and Kodolov). 2. Visoka tehnička škola u Zagrebu, Zagreb.

KODOLOV, I.V., starshiy prepodavatel'; YAZEVA, L.P., inzhener-issledovatel'

Ways to increase the rate of removing molded articles from vulcanizing presses. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.120:105-111 '61.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Sverdlovsk--Rubber industry) (Vulcanization)

KODOLOV, I.V.; SAVEL'YEV, A.F.

Methods of selecting molds for vulcanizing presses. Kauch. i  
rez. 20 no.8:35-39 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. KIROVA i  
Sverdlovskiy zavod resinovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy.  
(Vulcanization)  
(Rubber industry—Equipment and supplies)

KODOLOV, L.Ya., inst.

Technical improvement of twinkler valves equipped with conical  
regulators for systems of coal pulverisation and ash removal  
in boiler installations. *Energomashinostroyeniye* 4 no.12:37  
D '58, (MIRA 11:12)

(Boilers--Equipment and supplies)



KORZHAYEV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KODOLOV, O.M., gornyy inzh.; SELIVANOV, YU.I.

Hydraulic conveying of rock with the use of loading equipment. Ugol'  
40 no.6:27-30 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo (for Korzhayev, Kodolov).
2. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Selivanov).

KORZHAYEV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KODOLJV, O.M., inzh.

The use of gravitation theory for the calculation of pressure  
hydraulic transportation of sand and crushed stone. Gidr.stroi.  
32 no.7:47-48 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Hydraulic conveying)

$$T_n' = (T_n A(n)) - T_n B(n) / T_n C(n) - T_n D(n)$$

1981, G. S., Kodolov, V. I., Kopylov, A. I., Shchegoleva, N. A.

the synthesis of poly(ethylene glycol)-formate-phosphate. And the

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE      OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

[illegible]

10. The above is a preliminary report. The following information will be furnished as soon as it is available:

APR 004 308

product contained 9-10% hydroxyl groups and

*Kedolov, V. D.*

135-12-1/17

**AUTHOR:** Shorshorov, M.Kh., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Kedolov, V.D., Engineer

**TITLE:** The Changing of Properties of Low-Alloy and Carbon Steel of the Perlite Class in Arc Welding (Izmeneniye svoystv nisko-legirovannykh i uglerodistykh staley perlitnogo klassa pri dugovoy svarke)

**PERIODICAL:** Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1957, # 12, p 1-5 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The described experiments were performed with the purpose of finding the optimum "linear energy" of the arc ( $q/v$  in calories per cm) and the optimum cooling rate. The optimum welding technology was determined for medium thickness of steel grades "35 XGCA", "45", "40 X", "20 XFC", "23 F", "25 H3" and "12 H2" on modified Cabelka specimens. The information includes the chemical composition of investigated steel grades and a detailed description of the preliminary heat treatment and the welding technology used, the drawings of specimens, the essence of the Cabelka test. N.N. Rykalin's theory of heat propagation in the welding process (Ref. 1) is mentioned in connection with the "bead specimen" (valikovaya proba) test method, which was

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The Changing of Properties of Low-alloy and Carbon Steel of the Perlite Class in Arc Welding

combined with the Cabelka test in the subject experiments. The determined optimum  $q/v$  in cal/cm for 16 mm thickness of steel and the optimum cooling rate in  $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{sec}$  (from 500  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) are shown in a chart (table 3). The welding methods used were: automatic one-pass welding, automatic two-layer seam welding with cooling of the first bead (complete, or incomplete cooling); manual cascade welding. Engineer B.D. Novinshteyn participated in tests.

There are 5 tables, 11 diagrams, 1 Russian and 2 Czechoslovakian references.

**ASSOCIATION:** Institute of Metallurgy imeni A.A. Baykov, USSR Academy of Sciences (Institut metallurgii imeni A.A. Baykova, AN SSSR)

**AVAILABLE:** Library of Congress

Card 2/2

*KODOLOV, V.D.*

SOV-135-58-10-3/19

**AUTHORS:**

Krasovskiy, A.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Kodolov, V.D., Engineer

**TITLE:**

Mechanical Properties and Weldability of Bessemer Steel Treated in a Vacuum (Mekhanicheskiye svoystva i svariivayemost' bessemerovskoy stali, obrabotannoy v vakuume)

**PERIODICAL:**

Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 10, pp 8-11 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:**

For several years, the Institute of Metallurgy imeni A.A. Baykov, AS USSR, together with various metallurgical plants, under the supervision of A.M. Samarin, Member Correspondent of AS USSR, have carried out experimental investigations on the vacuum treatment of liquid Bessemer steel in order to obtain steel with a minimum content of gases, which would not reduce its mechanical properties or make it prone to aging. Information is presented on investigations concluded in 1958 at the Metallurgical Plant imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, on the solution of basic problems, including determination of proneness to mechanical aging, aging in welding and brittleness at temperatures lower than room temperature. The experiments are described in detail and it was found

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SOV-135-58-10-3/19  
Mechanical Properties and Weldability of Bessemer Steel Treated in a Vacuum

that degasification, obtained by vacuum treatment, reduced the critical temperature of brittleness by 20 - 50°C and raised resistance to aging in cold plastic deformation and welding. Normalization improved the quality of steel and in various cases eliminated proneness to mechanical aging. The most effective vacuum treatment was obtained with steel containing over 0.1% carbon. There are 12 graphs, 4 tables and 4 Soviet references

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii imeni A.A. Baykova AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy imeni A.A. Baykov, AS USSR)

1. Steel--Mechanical properties    2. Steel--Welding    3. Steel  
--Test results    4. Vacuum furnaces--Applications

Card 2/2

18(7)

SOV/125-60-1-2/18

AUTHORS: Yerokhin, A.A., Balandin, G.F., Kodolov, V.D.

TITLE: The Influence of Supersonic Oscillations<sup>26</sup> on the Crystallization of the Seam in Electroslag Welding<sup>14</sup>

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, Nr 1, pp 15-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the welding laboratory of the Institute of Metallurgy imeni A.A. Baykov AS USSR experiments are being conducted on the possibility of using ultrasound in welding, particularly in the electroslag welding of chromo-nickel austenite steels. Two methods of introducing ultrasound into the molten pool have been tested: directly with the aid of a waveguide (Figure 1) and by means of a wire passing through a special slip-device in a steel resilient oscillations waveguide linked to a magnetostrictive vibrator (Figure 2). Both methods are discussed in detail and compared. The experiments proved that ultrasound can be used to influence the crystallization process of the metal in the electroslag seam. ✓

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SOV/125-60-1-2/18

The Influence of Supersonic Oscillations on the Crystallization of the Seam in Electroslag Welding

Depending on the grain size of the chromo-nickel austenite weld metal (steel "Kh25N20" and alloy "Kh20N80") its durability can be increased by 15 to 20% (when the grain is very fine), or lowered by 25 to 30%. Electroslag seams welded with "Kh-25N20" and Kh-20N80 wire with use of ultrasound are less liable to form heat-cracks. There are 2 diagrams, 6 photographs and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A.A. Baykova AN SSSR (Metallurgical Institute imeni A.A. Baykov AS USSR) ✓

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1959

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# Interplay of Two Liberalism and Feasibility of Overseas

27034

1-2300

S/125/61/000/004/005/013  
A161/A127

AUTHOR: Kodolov, V. D.

TITLE: Excitation of elastic ultrasonic oscillations in the welding pool

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 4, 1961, 35 - 39

TEXT: Different methods of ultrasound application in arc and electro-slag welding process had been tested at the welding laboratory of the Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy AS USSR) in experiments with Ni-Cr single-phase austenitic steels and alloys, and a method developed by which oscillations in the pool are produced with an oscillating wire being fed into the pool. This method had been described [Ref. 2: A. A. Yerokhin, G. F. Balandin, V. D. Kodolov, "Avtom. svarka", no. 1, 1960]. Two methods are recommended as a result of the tests: 1 - using a water-cooled copper tool touching the surface of the pool with its butt end, and 2 - using an oscillating wire. The first method is recommended for electro-slag welding of vertical joints in up to 100 mm thick steel. The tool is held in the copper shoe and moves upward with it. The tool end protrudes 1 - 1.5 mm from the shoe. Two tool types may be used. One has no thread joints and is more durable, the other requires less copper and permits quick replacement of the tip,

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3/125/61/000/004/005/013  
A161/A127

Excitation of elastic ultrasonic oscillations in...

but thread connections cause a loss of ultrasound power. The second method is suitable for electro-slag welding of high thickness. In vertical welding the oscillating wire is being fed into the pool close to the welding wire and at a certain speed determined by the diameter and the welding process. The middle electrode in three-phase electro-slag welding may be used as oscillating wire. In automatic submerged-arc processes, the oscillating wire moves behind the welding wire at a distance determined by the diameter of the wire and the process parameters. The oscillating wire diameter may be 4 to 10 mm, and the neck not above 50 - 60 mm. Tools for this method may be of three different designs shown in drawings. The wire is oscillating by a magnetostrictive converter. The simplest of the tools is only suitable for gage wire, two other are of the slot type, and the wire diameter need not be accurate. The welding set with the oscillating wire is shown in operation in a photograph. The tool material is carbon or low-alloy steel. An addition of modifiers to the oscillating wire metal increases the grain-refining effect of ultrasonics. The application of ultrasound prevents crystallization cracks in welding Ni-Cr austenitic steel, and improves the resistance of intercrystalline corrosion. There are 8 figures and 12 Soviet-bloc references.

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S/135/61/000/008/001/011  
A006/A101AUTHORS: Shorahorov, M.Kh., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Kodolov, V.D.,  
Engineer

TITLE: Notch sensitivity of low-alloy and carbon steels in arc welding

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 8, 1961, 1 - 4

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of arc welding on the notch sensitivity in the weld-adjacent zone of the following carbon and low-alloy steel grades: 45, 40X (40Kh), 35XFC (35Kh08A), 20XFC (20Kh08), 25H3 (25N3), 23F (230) and 12KH2 (12KhN2). Fillets were submerged-arc-welded on 16 mm thick plates at the following values of linear arc energy: (q): 2,000, 4,800, 7,600, 11,000, 13,200 and 17,000 cal/cm. Standard Schnadt and Menager specimens with notches of 0.025, 0.5 and 1 mm chamfering radius were cut out of the plates and the base metal. Hardened steel pins were inserted into the specimens which were then subjected to impact tests on a ram at room temperature. The results obtained with Schnadt specimens were compared to those of tests made with Menager specimens at room and negative temperatures (below 0°C). It was established that the steels investigated were of the "semibrittle" type according to Schnadt's

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Notch sensitivity ...

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A006/A101

terminology. 40Kh, 45 and 35Kh08 steels are more notch-sensitive in the weld-adjacent zone than 230, 25N3 and 12KhN2 steels. At low values of linear arc energy and high cooling rates, the metal of the weld adjacent zone of 40Kh and 45 grade steel becomes "brittle" due to abrupt quenching. The steels of the first group are highly notch-sensitive, and the toughness of the weld-adjacent zone is, as a rule, below that of the base metal, even within the optimum range of changes in the linear arc energy in single-layer welding. For steels of the second group the thermal cycle of building-up acts as an improving heat treatment and causes increased toughness of notched specimens over the weld-adjacent zone as compared to the base metal. During the tests of the second group of steels, the toughness of Schnadt specimens with a 0.5 mm radius of the notch base, was in all cases below, and at a 1 mm radius, above that of standard Menager specimens. For steels of the first group, when building-up is performed at relatively low values of linear energy (q = 2,000 cal/cm) the toughness of Menager specimens is even lower than that of Schnadt samples with 0.025 mm notch radius. This indicates a substantial effect of the scale factor. Schnadt specimens have no special advantages over Menager specimens in establishing optimum welding conditions of high-strength steels by the method of notched-weld tests, but their manufacture is much more labor-con-

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Notch sensitivity ...

S/135/61/000/008/001/011  
A006/A101 ✓

suming. The information includes a series of graphs showing the effect of the linear arc energy and temperature on the toughness of Schnadt and Menager specimens. There are 1 table, 7 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc (H.M. Schnadt: On notch brittleness tests employing a notched weld, "The Welding Journal", no. 1, 1957)

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A.A. Baykova AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy imeni A.A. Baykov, AS USSR)

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33178

S/180/61/000/006/008/020  
E071/E335

181500 2408

**AUTHORS:** Amfiteatrova, T.A., Balandin, G.F., Kodolov, V.D.  
and Silin, L.L. (Moscow)

**TITLE:** The breaking-up of grains of solidifying metal  
under the action of ultrasonic vibrations

**PERIODICAL:** Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye  
tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo,  
no. 6, 1961, 79 - 87

**TEXT:** The action of ultrasonic vibrations on the solidifi-  
cation of aluminium in steel moulds of 50 mm in diameter was  
investigated by metallographic examination of the castings  
produced at the Laboratoriya teorii svarochnykh protsessov  
Instituta metallurgii imeni A.A. Baykova (Laboratory of the  
Theory of Welding Processes of the Institute of Metallurgy im.  
A.A. Baykov). Ultrasonic vibrations were produced by means of  
a magnetostrictive generator, the end face of which oscillated  
with a frequency of 20 kc/s and an amplitude of 32  $\mu$ ; the  
power input was 2.0 to 2.5 kW. The diameter of the contact face  
was 22 mm and the ingot-mould diameter was 50 mm. The first  
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S/180/61/000/006/008/020  
E071/E335

The breaking-up of grains ....

experiments were carried out by decanting the liquid metal remaining after different lengths of time. Metallographic examination of longitudinal sections showed that solidification took place from the periphery inwards. The structure immediately adjacent to the walls was not destroyed by the ultrasonic vibrations and was still columnar. The remainder of the casting was fine-grained. It is proposed that the fine grain size is due to nucleation by solid fragments broken from the columnar zone under the action of ultrasonic vibrations. Further experiments showed that the columnar peripheral zone was not present when metal was poured into a mould preliminarily heated to 700 °C. In this case solidification begins only from the contact with the ultrasonic instrument. The solid metal so formed is broken up by the vibrations and causes grain refinement of the casting. The next experiments were carried out by heating the aluminium to 740 - 750 °C and allowing solidification in the crucible in air (cooling rate about 0.5 °C/sec). From the moment when solidification temperature was reached, vibrations were introduced into the melt for different lengths of time

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The breaking-up of grains ....

S/180/61/000/006/008/020  
E071/E335

(from 1 to 10 secs). The metal was more finely grained with longer treatment time. Tests using a pouring temperature of 740 °C and casting into a steel mould showed that the minimum time required for the vibrations to act was 3.5 sec. With a slower rate of cooling longer treatments with ultrasonic vibrations are required to obtain complete grain refinement. The results confirm that it is advantageous to use vibrations on the liquid metal of a welding bath during electro-slag or arc-welding of metals.

There are 8 figures and 14 references: 13 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: August 2, 1960

Card 3/3

SHORSHOROV, M.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk; KODOLOV, V.D., inzh.

Notch sensitivity of low-alloy and carbon steels during arc welding. Svar. proizv. no.811-4 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut metallurgii im. A.A. Baykova AN SSSR.  
(Steel alloys—Brittleness)  
(Electric welding)

43295

8/135/62/000/012/006/015  
A006/A101

1.2300

2A8

AUTHORS: Kodolov, V. D., Sorokin, V. I., Engineers

TITLE: Welding aluminum alloys with consumable electrode in an argon-chlorine mixture

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 12, 1962, 16 - 19

TEXT: Information is given on the possibility of welding some aluminum alloys without previous refining of the part and the wire, by using an argon-chlorine mixture. The chlorine is prepared in an electrolytic cell and the argon-chlorine mixture is obtained in a tee-type glass mixer with a capillary in the horizontal section. Passing through the capillary, the argon flux ejects the chlorine which is supplied to the mixer through an inclined tube. The argon consumption passing through the mixer is 12 - 16 l/hour. The effect of chlorine on the reduction of porosity in welds was tested on chemically refined and unrefined AMr 6 (AMg6) and B 92 (V92) alloy plates, 10 and 20 mm thick. The plates were welded with contaminated AMg6 wire 2 mm in diameter, in an argon-chlorine mixture; chlorine consumption was from 1 to 20 cm<sup>3</sup>/min. It was found that unrefined sheets, welded with unrefined wire, showed high porosity of the welded

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45224

8/775/62/002/000/007/011

12310

**AUTHORS:** Balandin, G. F., Kodolov, V. D.

**TITLE:** Ultrasonics in submerged automatic electric slag welding.

**SOURCE:** Avtomatizatsiya protsessov mashinostroyeniya. t. 2: Goryachaya obrabotka metallov. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 209-213.

**TEXT:** The welding lab of the Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov, AS USSR, has investigated the use of ultrasonics (US) in the welding (WG) of metals and, more especially, in the submerged automatic electric slag WG of austenitic steels. In WG of X25H20 (Kh25N20) steel and X20H80 (Kh20N80) alloy the use of US reduces the hot-cracking tendency, probably by disrupting their columnar structure and reducing the grain size. US was introduced into the welding bath: (1) Directly through the wave guide that is rigidly connected to the magnetostriction transformer; (2) through an extension welding rod slide-fitted into an aperture in the wave guide. Method (1) is suitable for vertical WG and for slag-bath and Thermit WG of rods. Problem: Even a water-cooled Cu wave guide disintegrates soon when in contact with the molten slag bath; on the other hand, a contact between the wave guide and the solid metal just below the bath is not equally effective. A water-cooled steel wave-guide with a water-cooled copper tip serves best. The grain size in the weld metal is substantially reduced (photos), its strength and elongation

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Ultrasonics in submerged automatic electric ...

5/775/62/002/000/007/011

is not altered, its notch toughness is increased 15-20%. If the wave-guide tip is permitted to become welded onto the weld metal, the US effectiveness increases, but this method is applicable to short welds only. Method (2) is also practicable and effective, but it incurs a special problem in the welding-rod feed rate: If the rod feeds too fast, it penetrates deeply into the bath and the US effect is strong, but the rod does not melt evenly and whole hunks of it are found floating in the bath; if the rod feeds too slowly, it melts before it can attain an appreciable immersion depth in the bath, and the US effect is scant or nonexistent. Hence, the feed rate must be selected for optimal compromise performance. On balance, method (2) has proved more effective and was employed in the tests in which the effectiveness of US in reducing hot-cracking tendency was ascertained. The possibilities inherent in the use of an US welding rod that is chemically different and electrically insulated from the welding wire are far-reaching, especially in inhibiting grain growth and intercrystalline corrosion in austenitic steels, elements that are of great essence in improving their creep behavior. Also of interest is the US welding of chromous ferrite steels with up to 27% Cr, which are eminently notch-sensitive, regardless of their heat treatment. These steels have a notch toughness at room temperature of some tenths of one kgm and a tendency toward irreversible grain growth. The US work of Ya. V. Gurevich, V. I. Leont'yev, and I. I. Teumin has shown that the notch toughness of the Cr steel X27 (Kh27) can be increased significantly by reducing the grain size. There are 3 figures; no tables or references.

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 2/2

KODOLOV, V. D.

AID Nr. 989-7 13 June

WELDING Al-Mg ALLOYS (USSR)

Kodolov, V. D. Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, Apr 1963, 14.

S/135/63/000/004/004/012

An attempt has been made to calculate thermal cycles of TIG welding of AlMg6 aluminum alloy [6.0-7.5% Mg, 0.6-0.75% Mn, 0.10-0.30% Ti], whose weldability is considerably affected by the specific heat input; e.g., the bend angle of butt welds in 5-mm plates drops with increasing heat input from approximately 67-68° at 500 cal/cm to 47-60° at 1000 cal/cm. Owing to some difficulties in welding AlMg6 alloy, such as the use of backup bars on the back side and chilling bars on the face side, the Rykalov equation in its original form cannot be applied. Therefore, a series of experiments with 3 mm thick AlMg6 sheets was performed with continuous recording of temperature in the weld and weld-adjacent zone. From the results the corrective coefficients for the backup and chilling bars were established. The thermal cycles calculated with the modified Rykalov equation agreed very well with the experimental cycles.

[DV]

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KODOLOV, V.D., inzh.; SOROKIN, V.M., inzh.

Welding aluminum alloys with a consumable electrode in a  
mixture of argon with chlorine. Svar. proizv. no.12:16-19  
D '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Aluminum alloys--Welding) (Protective atmospheres)

KODOLOV, V.D., inzh.

Calculating the thermal cycle of argon-arc welding of AMg6 alloy  
sheets with a noneconsumable electrode. Svar. proizv. no.4:14-17  
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Aluminum-magnesium alloys--Welding)



KOKOSHKO, Z.Yu.; CHUPAKHIN, G.M.; SMIRNOVA, M.B.; KODOLOV, V.I.; PUSHKAREVA, Z.V.

Quinoline bases of coal tar as a source of raw materials for the production of monomers. Report No.1: Carrying out the reaction of condensation of quinaldine with formaldehyde directly in a narrow fraction of quinoline bases. Plast.massy no.2:51-54 '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Quinaldine) (Formaldehyde)

SPASSKIY, S.S.; KODOLOV, V.I.; KOPYLOV, A.I.; OBOLONSKAYA, N.A.; TARASOV, A.I.

Synthesis of polyethyleneglycolfumarate phenylphosphinate and its  
copolymerization with vinyl monomers. Plast. massy no.2:13-15 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

INTERNATIONAL PATENT

APPL. NO. 15291

NO. 15291/009/007 1967

INVENTORS: Rodolov, V. I.; Spasekiy, B. S.

15

CLASS. No. 170663

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining phosphorus  
compounds by the polycondensation of phosphorus compounds in the presence of  
phosphorus compounds.

CLASS. No. 170663

EXAMINER: 10Mar68

EXCL: 00

SUB CODE: 01

CLASS. No. 170663

EXCL: 10

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ . It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are bounded and tend to zero as  $t \rightarrow \infty$  if the matrix  $A$  is stable. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as  $t \rightarrow \infty$  if the matrix  $A$  is not stable. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are unbounded and tend to infinity as  $t \rightarrow \infty$  if the matrix  $A$  is not stable.

67B 67B 002 2

АВТОРЫ: \* Исаев, А. И.; Козлов, В. И.; Спакив, С. С.

...tovarnykh nativ ...

polyester plastic material

100-443881-1000

REF ID: A66666

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, OU

$$- \text{res} = 1.17$$

NO NET BOV . 000

OTHER : 00

KODICVA, I. M.

"Changes in the Walls of the Bronchi and Surrounding Lung Tissue in Cases of Chronic Bronchitis." Thesis for degree of Cand. Medical Sci. Sub 16 May 49, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented For Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

KODOLOVA, I. M.

"Changes in the Lungs Due to Bronchial Asthma," Arkh. Patol., 11, No.4, 1949

Chair of Pathological Anatomy, 1st Moscow Med. Inst.

KODOLOVA, I. M.

Physicians, Anatomy, Pathological

Role of M. Ya. Mudrov in the development of Russian pathological anatomy (1776-1831).  
Arkhiv pat., 13, no. 6, 1951. (Moskva) Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomi (sav.-akad.  
A. I. Abrikosov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina seditainskogo instituta.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952 ~~1952~~, Encl.

KODOLOVA, I.M.

Intestinal lymphogranulomatosis. Arkh. pat., Moskva 14 no. 5:76-  
79 Sept-Oct 1952. (OLML 23:3)

1. Of the Department of Pathological Anatomy (Head — Academician  
A. I. Abrikosov), First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute.



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol. 10/8 Chest Diseases Aug 57

2015. KODOLOVA I. M., Med. Inst. Lenin, Moscow. \*Changes in various parts of the nervous system and in the lungs associated with bronchial asthma (Russian text) ARKH. PATOL. (Moscow) 1956, 18/2 (73-82) Illus. 6

Investigations were concerned with 4 fatal cases of bronchial asthma. From the nervous system were investigated the superior cervical sympathetic, the stellate ganglia, thoracic and lumbar sympathetic, the solar ganglion, the vagus nerves with the ganglia nodosa, the pulmonary nervous apparatus, the upper part of the thoracic spinal cord, the medulla oblongata, hypothalamus and various areas of the cerebral cortex. Signs of irritation were found in various parts of the nervous system. Changes were especially marked in the vagus nerve, the ganglion nodosum and the dorsal vagal nucleus. The preganglionic nerve pathways of the lungs were also unmistakably affected. A patient who died in the course of an asthmatic attack showed changes in certain cortical parts which were regarded as hypoxic. The asthmatic attack originates from functional disturbances in the nervous reactions as a result of which functional changes in the bronchi and the blocking arteries of the lungs occur.

Brandt - Berlin (V, 15)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Soc 18 Vol. 2/5 Cardio July 58

1555. *Rupture of the pulmonary artery (Russian text)* KODOLOVA I. M. *Ark. Patol.* 1956, 18/8 (83-87) Illus. 3

Case report of a 40-year-old man with rheumatic heart disease and severe mitral stenosis who died suddenly. The autopsy revealed a rupture of the main pulmonary artery about 2 cm. above the pulmonary valve. The histological examination revealed arteriosclerosis in the large and medium-sized pulmonary arteries. At the site of rupture there was a medial necrosis and a dissecting aneurysm. No fresh rheumatic changes in the myocardium, valves or pulmonary arteries were found. The author assumes that the described changes of the pulmonary artery which led to the rupture had been caused by pulmonary hypertension. Rarity of the rupture of the pulmonary artery is stressed and a review of similar cases reported in the literature is made.

Surawicz - Burlington, Vt. (XVIII, 5)

*KODOLOVA I. M.*  
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/2 Gen. Path. Feb 59

519. COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE CHANGES OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM IN SOME PULMONARY DISEASES (Russian text) - Kodolova I. M. - ARKH. PATOL. 1958, 20 2 (34-40) illus. 7

In 10 cases of bronchiectasis, 5 of bronchial asthma and 5 of cancer of the lungs, the following parts of the nervous system were examined: (1) the upper sympathetic cervical ganglia; (2) the ganglia stellata and parts of the thoracic and lumbar sympathetic; (3) the coeliac ganglia; (4) the nervi vagi with the ganglia nodosa; (5) the nervous plexus of the lungs; (6) the upper thoracic segment of the spinal cord; (7) the medulla oblongata; (8) the hypothalamus and (9) the cerebral cortex (11 parts). The alterations of the nervous system are relatively uniform in character in these diseases, but the localizations may occasionally vary. Four basic types of alterations are distinguished: (1) involutive alterations of old age; (2) functional-reactive alterations; (3) dystrophic alterations; (4) compensatory and regenerative alterations. Cancer of the lungs is characterized by particularly pronounced alterations of the intramural ganglia, which are absent in bronchial asthma; in the latter disease, it is mostly the vagus nerve and the ganglion nodosum which show changes. In bronchiectasis, the cervical sympathetic and the stellate ganglia are particularly intensively affected, whereas the cerebral cortex shows no important alterations. In cases of cancer of the lungs, the cerebral cortex shows shrivelling and loss of ganglion cells. The description of the alterations is so uncharacteristic that no typical aspects for the separated diseases can be determined. In the author's opinion, the functional condition of the moment is the decisive factor.

Brandt - Berlin

*Chair of Pathological Anatomy, 1st Moscow OL Medical  
Institute I. M. Sechenov*

KODOLOVA, I.M., TYURIN, N.A.

Clinical and anatomical observation of bronchial asthma in a  
3 1/2-year old child [with summary in English]. *Pediatrics*  
36 no.9:26-33 D '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (sav. - chlen-korrespondent  
AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) i kafedry detских bolezney (sav. -  
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Yu.F. Dombrovskaya) i Moskovskogo  
ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.  
(ASTHMA, in inf. & child.  
clin. picture & pathol. (Rus))

STRUKOV, A.I.; KODOLOVA, I.M.; SOLOV'YEVA, I.P. (Moskva)

Segmental pulmonary structure in pathoanatomical practice. Arkh.pat.  
21 no.5:42-46 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Is kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (sav. - chlen-korrespondent  
AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo  
instituta im. I.M. Sechenova.

(LUNGS, pathol.

autopsy, segmental anat. aspects (Rus))

**STRUKOV, A.I., prof.; KUDOLOVA, I.M.**

**Pulmonary segments and pneumonias in children [with summary in English]. Padiatriia 37 no.1:53-61 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)**

**1. Is kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (sav. - chlen-korrespondent ANU SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.**

**(PNEUMONIA, in inf. & child**

**pathogen. in definite lung segments (Rus))**

KODOLOVA, I.M.

Some problems in segmental pathology of the lungs in children. Arkh.  
pat. 22 no. 8:56-62 '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(LUNGS—DISEASES)

KODOLOVA, I.M.; PAVLIKHINA, L.V.; SHKROB, O.S.

Extramedullary plasmacytoma with dysproteinemic manifestations.  
Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.7:53-58 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Is kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (sav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) i kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (sav. - prof. N.N. Yelanskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.  
(MARROW-TUMORS) (BLOOD PROTEIN)



**KNYAZEVA, G.D.; KODOLOVA, I.M.; SEROV, V.V.; SUCHKOVA, T.I.**

**Renal lesions in rheumatic fever. Sov.med. 25 no.5:23-30 My '62.  
(MIRA 15:8)**

**1. Is kafedry patologiobeskoj anatomii (sav. - chlen-korrespondent  
AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Strukov) i Moskovakogo ordena Lenina zeditsinskogo  
instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.  
(KIDNEYS--DISEASES) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)**

STRUKOV, A.I.; RABUKHIN, A.Ye.; KODOLOVA, I.M.; OLENEVA, T.N.; POLIKARPOVA, T.N.

Anatomical and roentgenological manifestations of fibrocavernous tuberculosis. Probl. tub. 40 no.6:74-81 '62 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (sav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova i kafedry tuberkuleza (sav. - zaslushannyi deyatel' nauki prof. A.Ye. Rabukhin) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey na baze TSentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Ministerstva puty seobshcheniya (nachal'nik A.A. Petsubeyenko).

STRUKOV, A.I.; KODOLOVA, I.M. (Moskva)

Pathogenesis and morphogenesis of pneumosclerosis. Klin.  
med. 40 no.12:56-66 D '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Is kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (sav. - chlen-  
korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) i Moskovskogo  
ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

KODOLOVA, I.M., dotsent

Morphogenesis of pneumosclerosis in children. Trudy 1-go PMI  
22:277-286 '63 (MIRA 18:2)

KODOLOVA, I.M.

(Moskva)

Characteristics of the course and segmental localization of  
chronic inflammatory processes in the lungs of children;  
study of surgical material. Arkh. pat. 25 no.4:10-18 '63  
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii ( sav. - chlen-korres-  
pondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Strukov) I Moskovskogo ordena Le-  
nina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

KODOLOVA, I.M., dotsent (Moskva)

Classifications of chronic nonspecific pulmonary diseases.  
Ark. pat. 25 no.10:3-15 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (sav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

KOROLOVA, I.M., dozent

Report on the International Symposium on Chronic Nonspecific  
Diseases of the Lungs. Sov. med. 27 no.10:150-152 0'63.  
(MIRA 17:6)

KODOLOVA, I.M. (Moskva)

Pathological anatomy of chronic bronchitis; a histotopographical and histochemical study. Arkh. pat. 27 no.1:54-60 '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.i.Strukov) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.



KODOLOVA, I.M.; KONDRAT'YEV, S.S. (Moskva)

Method of fluorescence microscopy in the study of chronic  
nonspecific inflammatory processes in the lungs. Arkh.  
pat. 27 no.9:22-27 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (sav.- chlen-korrespondent  
AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina medi-  
tsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova. Submitted December 24,  
1963.

KOSHCHENYEVA, Ye.; KODOLOVA, Y.

Not for the scrap heap but for processing. Prom.koop. 13 no.6:  
26-27 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Tekhnoruk arteli "Vosroshdeniye", g.Kirovo (for Koshchayeva).
2. Nachal'nik smery, artel' "Vosroshdeniye", g.Kirov (for Kodolova).  
(Kirov--Factory and trade waste)

BELOV, K.P.; ZAYTSEVA, M.A.; KODOMTSEVA, A.M.

Characteristics of magnetic hysteresis phenomena in the systems  
 $\text{Pr}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ . Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 37  
no.4:1159-1161 0 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Praseodymium oxide--Magnetic properties)  
(Iron oxide--Magnetic properties)  
(Lanthanum oxide--Magnetic properties)

KODONTSOVA, Ye. V.

28923 Opreddenie Orientirovki Krupnykh Monokristallov, Zavodskaya Daboratoriya,  
1949, No. 9, S. 1062-71. Bibliogr: 5 Masv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskva, 1949

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723530006-5"

KODCUSEK, K., MUDr; HEDVYS, J., MUDr

Hyperplasia of argyrophil cells of the islands of Langerhans in Cushing's syndrome caused by primary adenocarcinoma of the adrenal cortex. Cas. lek. cesk. 93 no.47:1301-1305 19 Nov 54.

1. Z Ustavu patologické anatomie (prednásta prof. MUDr. Ant. Fingerland) a s interní kliniky (prednásta prof. MUDr P.Lekl) v Hradci Králové

(ISLANDS OF LANGERHANS, diseases

hyperplasia of argyrophil cells, in Cushing synd. caused by adenocarcinoma of adrenal cortex.)

(CUSHING SYNDROME, etiology and pathogenesis

adenocarcinoma of adrenal cortex, hyperplasia of argyrophil cells of islands of Langerhans)

(ADRENAL CORTIX, neoplasms

adenocarcinoma, causing Cushing synd., hyperplasia of argyrophil cells of islands of Langerhans)

**YODOUSKY, Hostislav, MUDr.**

Arteritis gigantocellularis. Cas. lek. cesk. 44 no.33:  
909-913 19 Aug 55.

1. Z ustavu pathologicke anatomie v Hradci Kralove, predn.  
prof. MUDr. Ant. Fingerland, v Olomouci, predn. doc. MUDr.  
C. Dvoracek, a s interni kliniky v Olomouci, predn. prof.  
MUDr. P. Lukl).  
(ARTERITIS  
gigantocellularis)

LUKL, P., Dr.; ENDRYŠ, J., Dr.; ~~RODOUSKY~~ R., Dr.

Clinical importance and hazards of liver biopsy. Cas. lek. česk.  
94 no.21:557-562 20 May 55.

1. 3 interní kliniky VLA v Hradci Králové a interní kliniky  
v Olomouci, přednosta prof. MUDr. P. Lukl, s pathologicko-  
anat. ústavu VLA, přednosta prof. MUDr. A. Fingerland, a s  
pathologicko-anat. ústavu v Olomouci, přednosta doc. MUDr.  
C. Dvorcek.

(LIVER, diseases

diag., biopsy, clin. importance & hazards)

(BIOPSY, in various diseases

liver dis., clin. importance & hazards)



KOD'OUSEK, R. [Kodousek, R.], (Olomouts).

Cytomegalic inclusion disease [with summary in English].  
Arkh.pat. 20 no.10:3-14 '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Is kafedry patologicheskoj anatomii (sav. - docent  
Ch.Dvershachek) Universiteta imeni Palatskogo, Olomouts, Czechoslovakia.  
(VIRUS DISEASES, in inf. & child  
cytomegalic inclusion dis. (Rus))

LINDNER, Edward; SANTAVY, Frant.; KODOUSEK, Rost.

Determination of citric acid level in the ejaculate. Cas. lek.  
cesk. 98 no.32-33:1022-1023 14 Aug 59.

1. Por.-gyn. klinika, prednosta prof. MUDr. Jan Marsalek. Ustav lek.  
chemie, prednosta prof. MUDr. Frant. Santavy, a Pathol. anat. ustav,  
prednosta doc. MUDr. Cestmir Dvoracek, LFU v Olomouci.  
(CITRATES, chem.)  
(SECKEN, chem.)

JIRKOVA, R.; KODOUSEK, R.

Plasmocytic myeloma with cryoglobulinemia and skin changes. Cesk. dermat.  
36 no.1:41-44 F '62.

1. Dermatovenerologická klinika, přednosta prof. MUDr. G. Lejhanec  
Pat.-anat. ústav lékař. fak. Palackého university v Olomouci, asst. předn.  
MUDr. R. Kodoušek.

(MYELOMA PLASMA CELL pathol) (SKIN pathol) (SERUM GLOBULIN)

KODOUSEK, R.; KOJECKY, Z.; BLATNY, J.; MALINSKY, J.

Contribution of histochemistry and electron microscopy to the problem of Whipple's disease. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 17 no.5: 290-294 JI '63.

1. II interni klinika lekárske fakulty PU v Olomouci, prednosta prof. dr. J. Peleak Ústav patologické anatomie a laborator elektrónovej mikroskopie lekárske fakulty PU v Olomouci.

(LIPODYSTROPHY, INTESTINAL)  
(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON)  
(HISTOCHEMISTRY) (ILEUM)  
(LYMPH NODES)

PELIKAN, L.; KOJECKY, Z.; BENYSEK, L.; KODOUSEK, R.; MALINSKY, J.

Intestinal biopsy in the diagnosis of celiac disease in children. Cesk. pediat. 19 no.7:994-998 J1'64

I.  
1. Dětská klinika (nast. přednostas: MUDr. L. Pelikan, CSc), II. interní klinika (přednostas: prof. dr. Z. Kojeky); Ústav patologické anatomie (přednostas: doc. dr. V. Valach); pracoviště elektronové mikroskopie (vedoucí: MUDr. J. Malinsky, CSc), lékařské fakulty PU [Palackého university] v Olomouci.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 616-002.95.122.2-06.616.36



KUBASTA, M.; DUSEK, J.; KUBASTOVA, B.; KODOUSEK, B., 3rd Internal  
 Clinic Med. Fac. Palacky University (III. Vnitřní Klinika Lek.  
 Fak. PU), Olomouc, Chief (Prednosta) Prof Dr V. PELIKAN; Instit-  
 ute of Pathological Anatomy, Med. Fac. Palacky University (Us-  
 tav Patologické Anatomie Lek. Fak. PU), Olomouc, Chief (Prednosta)  
 Docent Dr V. VALACH.

"Liver Affection in Schistosoma Mansoni Infection."

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Českých, Vol 105, No 49-50, 9 Dec 66, pp  
 1352 - 1355

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Bioptic liver  
 specimens of patients infected with Schistosoma mansoni, or those  
 where the infection was suspected were examined in 212 fresh sam-  
 ples and in 155 histological sections. Diffuse and permanent em-  
 bolization of the ova into the liver is an integral part of the  
 infection; the breakdown of eggs in the liver is relatively fast.  
 Fresh hepatic tissue should be examined when ova are not found in  
 faeces or by rectal biopsy. Histological examination reveals the  
 extent of the damage. 12 Figures, 4 Czech, 3 Egyptian, 2 Jap-  
 anese. 37 Western references.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723530006-5

Design of the first Czechoslovak junction station of  
 different electric railroad systems. 2el dop tech 12  
 no. 7:184-186 '64.

KODR, Gustav, ins.

Deep railway cuttings. Zel dop tech 11 no.4:103-104 '63.

L 45083-66

ACC NR: AR6027130

SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/66/000/004/0028/0028

AUTHOR: Kudlatov, Yu. D.; Kodra, Yu. V.

45  
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of curvilinear mirrors for developing images in photoelectric pickup units

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 4.32.202

REF SOURCE: Avtomatiz. proizv. protsessov v mashinostr. i proborostr. Mezhved. resp. nauchno-tekhn. sb., vyp. 2, 1985, 69-75

TOPIC TAGS: curvilinear mirror, automatic control, image projection, photoelectric method

ABSTRACT: A problem is discussed in the use of curvilinear mirrors in active automatic control installations with noncontact photoelectric pickup units. A graphoanalytical method is given for taking the pickup unit screen into account. P. Agaletskiy. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 14/

Card 1/1 blg

UDC: 531.717:621.9.082.52



KODRAU, O.D.

Characteristics of storm activity related to the development of  
tropical cyclones in the western part of the North Atlantic.

Trudy GGO no.182:50-62 '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

0

KODRAU, O.D.

Hydrologic cycle of the plane and piedmont parts of Central  
Asia. Trudy GGO no.163:3-32 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

KODRAU, O.D.

Diurnal variation of cloudiness in the U.S.S.R. Trudy GGO  
no.142:22-31 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Clouds)

KODRIT, J.

Deinsulation of the ends of coil wiring mounted on a high-frequency cable. p. 307

TECHNICKA PRACA. Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, No. 7, July 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (KEAI), LC., Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959  
Uncl.

KOTRIK; TICHY; VIKTOR

Differential thermo-electric battery. p. 89 (Strojoelektrotechnicky Casopis.  
Bratislava. Vol. 3, no. 1, 1952)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (FEAL), LC, vol. 4, No. 6,  
June 1955, Uncl.

Kodrie, J.

Construction of a third parallel tunnel under the Hudson River in New York. Tr. from the English. p. 196. Hauling equipment for installation of conveyers. p. 197. INZENYRSKE STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr. 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

Kodrie, J.

Use of the effects of prestressing inner linings in the construction of shafts and tunnels. p. 283. INZENYRSKE STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 4, no. 6, June 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

KODRLE, J.

KODRLE, J. A new television transmitter near Stuttgart. Tr. from the  
German. p. 343, Vol 4, no. 7, July 1956  
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Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (REAL) VOL 6 NO 4 APRIL 1957



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KODRLE, J. Use of glass as a reinforcement for concrete structures.  
Tr. from the German. p. 345, Vol 4, no. 7, July 1956.  
INZENYRSKE STAVBY (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi)  
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (REAL) VOL 6 NO 4 APRIL 1957

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KODRLE, J. Faulty ferric cements and Ferrari cements. p. 306

Vol. 34, no. 8, Aug. 1956

STAVIVO

TECHNOLOGY

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

KODRLE, J.

Construction of an aluminum footbridge in Geneva. p. 384.

(Inženýrské Stavby. Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

80: Monthly List of East European Accessions (REAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

KODRLE, J.

Kodrie, J.

Kodrie, J. Applications of high alumina cement. Tr. from the English. p. 37.  
-M. O.- Organisation of the Scientific Technical Society for the  
Silicate Industry in Gottwaldov. p. 41.  
-M. O.- Activities of the Czechoslovak Scientific Technical Society  
for the Silicate Industry affiliated with the Czechoslovak Academy  
of Sciences, in 1956. p. 42.

Vol. 35, no. 1, Jan. 1957

STAVIVO

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957  
No. 5

KODRLE, J.

KODRLE, J.

Protection of pressure conduits of hydroelectric-power stations against biological corrosion. p. 423.

VODNI HOSPODARSTVI. (Ministerstvo energetiky a vodního hospodářství a Vedecká technická společnost pro vodní hospodářství) Praha, Czechoslovakia. No. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959.

Uncl.

KODRLE, J.

First Japanese 150MW nuclear power station. Jaderna energie 6 no.2:68  
F '60.

KODHLE, J.

New method of using Gamma rays in building industry. Jaderna energie  
6 no.4:134 Ap '60.

KODRLE, J.

Improvements in the design and operation of the new British  
nuclear power station 500 M Wel. Jaderna energie 6 no.4:135  
Ap '60.



KODRLE, J.

Heating of the big polar camp built under ice, by nuclear power.  
Jaderna energie 6 no.4,140 Ap '60.

KODRLE, J.

Design of the large Canadian nuclear power station 800 MWel.  
Jaderna energie 6 no.5;170-171 My '60.

KODRIE, J.

Experimental gamma radiation processing plant in Great Britain.  
Jaderna energie 6 no.5:284 Ig '60.

KODRLE, J.

A nuclear device for fast density-contraction evaluation of  
earth. Jaderna energie 6 no.9:317 8 '60.

KODRLE, J.

Construction details of the building for experimental nuclear  
reactor in Garching near Munich. Jaderna energie 6 no.9:317-  
318 8 '60.

KODRLE, J.

Spherical laboratory for electron accelerators in Research Center  
in Toulouse, France. Jaderna energie 7 no.8:264 Ag '61.

KODRLE, J.

Use of the asphalt for sealing the underground tanks with  
radioactive waste. Jadrna energie 7 no.9:295 8 '61.

KODRLE, J.

Assembled reinforced concrete structures in building nuclear  
electric power plants. Jaderna energie 7 no.9:311 8 '61.



KODRLE, J.

New construction of chimneys for nuclear electric power plants. Jaderna  
energije 7 no.11:392 N '61.

KODALE, J.

Construction perils of nuclear power plants. Jaderna energie 7 no.12:  
414-415 D '61.

KODALE, J.

World development of beryllium production. Jaderna energie 7 no.12:  
419-420 D '61.

KODRLE, J.

~~British~~ nuclear reactor for marine use. Jaderna energije 6 no.12:414  
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